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are not suited for sight translation. In spite of this, two verses from this author might well have been given:

Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Grai:
Nescio quid maius nascitur Iliade.

In commenting on these verses the teacher might have expressed to his class his own dissent. Nevertheless, the pupil would have found them interesting because they show the opinion of the Romans in regard to the *Aeneid*. Further, it might have been well to include among the selections from Catullus the yacht poem. It is easy and of real interest. If it had been given, then Vergil's parody might have been printed. The student would surely enjoy the parody.

Like the rest of the editor's work, the vocabulary is original. It contains every word that occurs in the first six books of the *Aeneid*. No attempt has been made to give all the meanings that the Latin words might have, but only the English equivalents needed for translating the first six books. An English meaning to fit each passage where the Latin word occurs will here be found. The whole vocabulary is clear, concise, and usable.

The volume is beautifully printed and is a great credit to the publishers, as well as to the editor. A double-page colored map shows the location of every place mentioned in the text, and there are four detail maps in the notes. There are thirty-four half-tone illustrations, all of which are important and helpful for an appreciation of Vergil. Many of these are not to be found in our other editions, and all are in point.

As soon as teachers become acquainted with the book, it will be very widely used. The editor has performed a real service for Vergil.

M. N. W.

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Latin Epigraphy. An Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions. By SIR JOHN EDWIN SANDYS. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1919. 8vo., pp. xxiii+324. \$3.75.

Professor Sandys, recently knighted, the veteran and accomplished author of *A History of Classical Scholarship*, and editor of the well-known *Companion to Latin Studies*, has again earned the gratitude of classical students by his latest work, *Latin Epigraphy*. This volume ("which is the first introductory manual of Classical Latin Epigraphy to be published in England"), though not planned primarily for those who intend to become specialists in Latin epigraphy, seems to contain the facts essential for most students of that subject.

The eleven chapters treat with varied and ample knowledge and in an excellent style the study of Latin inscriptions; Latin inscriptions in classical authors; modern collections of Latin inscriptions; alphabets, ligatures,

punctuation, numerals; classification of inscriptions as (1) epitaphs, dedicatory, honorary (Elogia and other honorary inscriptions, *Cursus honorum*); inscriptions on public works; inscriptions on portable objects (*instrumentum domesticum*); (2) documents (laws, deeds, etc.); language and style; restoration and criticism of inscriptions.

Next follow six appendices. Of these the first is devoted to Roman names, the second to Roman officials (*Cursus Honorum*), the third to a list of Roman emperors and the form in which their names appear in dated inscriptions. Appendix IV contains the text, with brief notes, of six important historical inscriptions, ranging in time from 186 B.C. to 301 A.D., viz.: (1) *Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus*; (2) *Res gestae divi Augusti* (*Monumentum Ancyranum*); (3) speech of Claudius in the Senate (on admission of Gallic citizens to public office); (4) *Lex de imperio Vespasiani*; (5) *Hadriani adlocutio ad exercitum Africanum*; (6) *Diocletiani edictum de pretiis rerum venalium*. Appendix V presents sixty short inscriptions which contain numerous abbreviations of conventional phrases. In Appendix VI the subject of abbreviations is briefly discussed and is followed by a list of abbreviations. The work contains an excellent (select) bibliography, fifty well-chosen illustrations, and a full index.

The general plan of this manual, outlined above, differs from the usual treatment of Latin epigraphy, not merely in the order of its topics, but still more by including not a little valuable material which the ordinary student must long search for to find elsewhere. This unusual matter includes the chapter on "Latin Inscriptions in Classical Authors," and the chapter devoted to "Modern Collections of Latin Inscriptions." Both are treated with a rare wealth of learning and a delightful aptness of statement. These qualities are characteristic of the entire work and aid much in making it of special value to the many teachers of elementary Latin who, though not well versed in epigraphy, should know something of its results and of its relation to the other fields of Latin philology.

The chapters on "Language and Style" and on "Restoration and Criticism of Inscriptions" are specially important for the advanced student. One may be pardoned for wishing that to the former chapter there had been, or may hereafter be, added a summary of the linguistic peculiarities of early Latin, not unlike the excellent introduction in Allen's *Remnants of Early Latin*. Few indeed are the students of the earliest inscriptions who have not felt the need of such an epitome.

For practice in reading inscriptions—in addition to those selected to exemplify briefly the use of abbreviations, and to the six highly important historical inscriptions of Appendix IV, a substantial body of material—beginners are advised to use the volumes of Wilmanns or of Dessau; the index of the latter is probably still incomplete.

Professor Sandys by his *Introduction to Latin Inscriptions* has placed under obligation classical scholars of all English-speaking lands, and particu-

larly classical students of the United States of America. Many teachers of Latin, we hope, will avail themselves of this learned and skilful presentation of the essential elements of a science of much attractiveness and of growing importance.

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Everyday Greek. By HORACE ADDISON HOFFMAN. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1919. Pp. ix+107. \$1.25.

Thirty years ago or more Professor Goodell published *The Greek in English*. In *Everyday Greek* we have a modern book of the same purpose, namely, to help students, especially prospective physicians and scientists, "in the shortest and most direct way—to trace the origin and feel the force of scientific terms and other English words of Greek origin." It is one of several recent attempts to boil down the classics for purely practical ends, and though the great bulk of medical students and others will in all probability have little desire to trace the origin and feel the force or even "to make a more intelligent use of the dictionary," yet for the few who have a wider outlook, but find even one year of Greek impossible in their crowded professional curricula, this book is well planned to accomplish its purpose.

Professor Hoffman has gone much farther than Professor Goodell in brevity. He has excluded all inflections, syntax, and translation. His vocabularies and list of derivatives are shorter, the instructor being supposed to draw on a large dictionary for the special needs of his class. But the book is more than a jejune word-list or etymological key. Much interesting information, not imperatively necessary for vocational use, is scattered throughout, e.g., the scholarly discussion of the evolution of English letters from their Greek archetypes, and the comments on words like "dogma," "metaphysics," "astrology," and others. For this reason, indeed, besides others, the teacher of the usual class in elementary Greek can make use of it as a valuable adjunct to the regular textbook.

There are five divisions of the book, the first three of which are on the alphabet, the parts of speech, and word formation, and give formal instruction (not in set lessons, however) intended to be studied in the order as printed. Then follow twenty-five groups of words to illustrate the preceding rules and to afford bases with which the student is to search out derivatives in the English dictionary. Several hundred other words are grouped by departments of thought, among which are some very technical terms, such as "xiphosura," "malacostraca," and "chondroid." The last two divisions contain a vocabulary of Greek words and a key to derivation intended for reference.

Professor Hoffman writes clearly, accurately, and succinctly, and the book is well printed and carefully proofread. I notice the spelling "catalog," but "dialogue," "prologue," and "epilogue" are not simplified.

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